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government will have done all that may be economically wise if it remedies the defects in lighthouse, fog signal, coast patrol service, etc.; in the agricultural and pastoral industries, by relieving the settler of the necessity of paying for the survey of his holdings; in the fisheries, by establishing more widely spread hatcheries.

On the whole, the work is a sane, illuminating, and discriminating analysis of the Alaskan problem.

LINCOLN HUTCHINSON.

*University of California.*

*Oesterreichs Handelspolitik mit Bezug auf Galizien in der Reformperiode, 1772-1790.* By HENRYK GROSSMANN. Studien zur Sozial-Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungsgeschichte, X. (Vienna: Verlagsbuchhandlung Carl Konegen. 1914. Pp. xvii, 510. 12 M.)

Between the unproven generalizations of hostile Polish and agrarian writers, the disapprobation of free-trade historians, and the gibe of Frederick the Great that Joseph II always failed because he always tried to take the second step before he had taken the first, Joseph II's reform measures in Galicia have received scant justice and very little detailed investigation. Following Kalinka (1853), whom the late Nisbet Bain calls "a writer of unimpeachable veracity and rare critical acumen," Joseph has been conceived of as treating the Austrian slice of Poland at the First Partition as a dumping ground for Austrian manufactures, as a colony to be exploited commercially and financially in Austrian interests. Such a conception, says Grossmann, is "grundfalsch." In his painstaking monograph, based on careful research in Vienna, Lemberg, and Cracow, he vigorously defends Joseph's measures.

For the first twelve years after taking possession, 1772-1784, Joseph steadily refused to incorporate Galicia into the Austrian tariff system; he allowed it to keep its separate economic existence and old Polish tariff system, though the rates were reduced and the exemptions of the nobility were abolished. He sought to stimulate Galician trade and prosperity by commercial treaties with Poland and Russia. He sought also a commercial arrangement with Prussia. It was only when Frederick the Great steadily refused to make any satisfactory arrangement and no longer allowed Galician exports to pass down the Vistula to Dantzig that Joseph was forced to give up his hope of promoting Galician trade

to the North. Instead, by the general Austrian tariff of 1784, he finally incorporated Galicia into the same uniform tariff system which was adopted for most of the Austrian state. He turned his eye also for the first time to the possibilities of Triest, which had so long been neglected by Austrian statesmen owing to their obsession for trade with the North, and tried to develop Galician trade by way of the Adriatic. At the same time he sought to build up industries in Galicia itself by introducing artisans from without. But by emancipating the peasantry he further weakened the feudal Polish landlords who were already suffering because they could no longer export their grain and hides and other produce freely down the Vistula. This fostering of industrial and commercial, rather than agrarian, interests, and this unifying, centralizing economic policy in the place of local feudal interests, Grossmann, like Schmoller, believes to have been in accordance with inevitable historical evolution, and therefore wise and justifiable on Joseph's part. At any rate, the population of Galicia increased enormously during the reform measures from 2,580,000 in 1776 to 3,388,000 in 1790.

Though he has overstated his case at points, the author, by his detailed analysis of this section of Austrian commercial policy, has made a valuable contribution to the general subject of mercantilism. His full bibliography (pp. 498-510) contains convenient references to valuable works in Polish as well as in German which deal with Austrian trade in the second half of the eighteenth century.

SIDNEY B. FAY.

*Smith College.*

#### NEW BOOKS

ADAMS, F. U. *Conquest of the tropics.* (New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1914. Pp. xiii, 308. \$2.)

The purpose of this non-scientific book is to portray alluringly the achievements of the United Fruit Company and to refute charges of monopoly.

BACHI, R. *L'Italia economica nell' anno 1913.* (Castello: S. Labi. 1914.)

BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA. *Cenni statistici sul movimento economico dell' Italia.* (Mailand: Capriolo & Massimino. 1914. Pp. 310.)

BENTON, J. H. *John Baskerville, type-founder and printer, 1706-1775.* (Boston: D. B. Updike. 1914. Pp. 78.)